Our Nankin, Hong Kong, Jeddo and

Curious Facts Regarding the

RELIGIOUS PAGEANTRY IN JAPAN.

Manufacturing Industry of the

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT HOME. IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

WISE EDICTS OF THE REBEL EMPEROR.

Invaluable Privileges Conceded to the Baptist Missionaries.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE MINISTERS.

JAPAN.

Our Nagusaki Correspondence.

clastic Festival of the Japanese-Magnificence Foreign Currency—Interesting Account of Japanese Haint.—Their Mode of Manufacturing Needles—Native

Fruit-The Device for Improvement, dc., dc.
Not two mouths have passed since a grand festival had mances were executed from a large level square, now half-way up the mountains, the presence of the Governor

egard to everything for which one pays money, I anded my cash without grumbling. The stand gave of the entire performance. It was a stacle to see the masses of human heads on kind of rehearsal before parading before the Gover-To attempt a description of it would be absurdity-it must be beard, or rather suffered, to be appre-

eleven representing ones this year made its appearance to make their obeisance before the distinguished cial, then the representatives in gorgeous array. Each ording to some characteristic of the street. So there eared a number dressed as Chinese, they being from satreet in which the Chinese live; another number essed as Dutch soldiers, because this street runs were from the street where fish re sold, &c., &c. It was wonderful to see the spirit rith which everything was gotten up. No expense was pared. Everything was done most completely. Golden ace, velvet, silks, were used with the utmost profusion. one of the designs that most especially excited my

On one of the designs that most especially excited my admiration an eagle was embroidered in gold and black and white silk. And so perfectly was it done that at a short distance one would be doubtful whether it was not really a painting.

In the midst of the performances a platform, erected opposite the one on which I stood, and which was thickly provided with men, women and children, suddesily gave way. Very fortunately but one person was slightly hurt. But people around me began to grow uneasy about our own platform, which caused me too to inspect it a little nore closely. I found, then, that it was only held together by ropes made of straw. Whereupon I found it nore agreeable to leave it, as many had done before me, but the proprietor of a house close by very pleasant y gave me a place on the roof of his house, where I sould see still better and at the same time indulge in a cat.

It is indeed fearful to what amount drinking is carried a in this country. It is but a few days ago when I, in alking on the mountain ridge above my ducling, met man and woman both drunk, but the wife the worse of he two. In passing me abo wanted to make me a bow, at the head being unusually heavy she fell forward, and as only saved from a complete roll down the steeping of the narrow path by her husband's timely assistance. I had not gone half a mile further when I met a sty of four women and several little children, and of hese three women were beastly intoxicated. This is othing rare. A physician in questioning a patient, be it married woman of the best classes or a young girl, in bluged to ask whether reach sake is drunk by the respective porson. I believe that to some extent all drink, with at exception of ago or sex or station. The husband home wite was so very much overpowered by sake, it is not not a drawing her arm in his they totted on the waste of the same that they forted onwards, smiling and howing, a bappy pair. In more and more brought to the conviction tonst Japan as been over estimated by almeet all writers. By some has been done because in their bind entimations.

In more and more brought to the conviction tonst Japan as been over estimated by almeet all writers. By some has been done because in their bind entimation for it say could not or would not see us many defects, by hers, who have written from a few days acquintance, at impressions have been taken for true uses it has one to do of the legions of spies that accounted as eme foreign official, making it impossible her a third get near him. Besides, there may have be en extra seen tood of one of the legions of spies that accounted is same foreign official, making it impossible her a third get near him. Besides, there may have be next accounted in seme foreign official, making it impossible her a third get near him. Besides, there may have be next a mounted her such than exercise who by the imperial government by protect e highest represent

INTERESTING FROM THE EAST.

Suchange at the custom house a greater or smaller amount of dellars at the treaty rate. So it happens that only we enfortunate people who wear no brass buttons, nor any kind of swords, have to sacrifice about one third in every hundred we exchange. The worst about it is, that no movement has been made yet to at least endeavor a change in this matter, and that no hope exists for its being done very soon. The Japanese have, no doubt, a decided veneration for the man of office. And they ought to have it, because it seems as if the number of their officials comprised two swords. And in these acticles a great extravagance is carried on. Enormous are some of the prices pull for a good sword. But I have seen as ter winch word really excite anybody's a smiration, as well in regard to the excellent qualities of the steel as for the extreme beauty of the handle and each bard. A Japenese acquaintance of mine, who, by the way, is a Jeddoman, and, consequently, despises every one not born in Jeddom Lence all Nagsaukums—showed me a sword, in whose scabbard was displayed the meet exquisite piece of lacquer work I have ever seen. It was made of the bark of the cherry tree by the father of the officer, who was indeed the first one to prepare and use the bark of the cherry tree by the father of the officer, who was indeed the first one to prepare and use the bark of the cherry tree by the father of the bark of the cherry tree in this manner.

I have noticed that the newspapers have given much information on the sword question; but I did not see that a very small dirklike weapon was mentioned, which its into a place in the sword question; but I did not see that a very small dirklike weapon was mentioned, which its into a place in the treaty to flight—the aim being the back of the every heaven the same the content of the prepare were the same that a certain man from Jedde despised every heaven there.

I said just now that a certain man from Jeddo despised everybody not born there. This is a common feature in all Japanese. The native of Jeddo considers it the only great place—its language and customs the only good ones—while he looks down upon all other towns and cities. But the very same thing occurs in all other towns and cities. But the very same thing occurs in all other towns. This shows that Boston is not the only city that has a Boston Common and a Fancuil Hall. And in this and a good many other points in Japan I have had to confers, tout comme che sous!

I was quite amused and pleased to find out that the Japanese have the same popular custom as exists in our country of frightening a person by pretending to have heard something very derogatory to his character, when he is troubled—as Japanese are as well as Americans—with the annoying hiccup.

If destring to indicate by a sign that two persons are on very intimate terms, hand and glove as we say, they rub thumb and foreinger together; to express samity, or merely difference, they place the backs of the flagers of one hand against the other.

At meals they will always refuse to be helped before the host, until pressed to suffer it, when they will do so with some expression of neithers.

to make the work more difficult too. Nevertheless, it is
the universal custom.

At the foot of the mountain on whose side my dwelling
stands is a street almost entirely inhabited by mechanics
making needles. Everything is, of course, done by hand,
and it is painful to see how little children are put to work,
from early until late, to round off the end of the needle
where the eye is with a fine file, or to see the grown
man drilling the cycholesall day long, and often half the
night, by a miserable light. All the needles that
I have seen them manufacture were quite large ones, but
they make some small enough to tax their powers of
sight most severely. Our modern view, that the greatest
possible division of the several parts of a piece of manufacture amongst the workmen, who have to do all
their lives only a certain part of the whole, produce the
greatest possible perfection of this piece of manufacture,
and which, according to the venerable Herodotus, was
even known and adopted by the old Egyptians—this
view is, it seems also, to a great extent found in Japan.
I have noticed, for example, in the making of needles
some men first draw out the soft steel into thicknesses
according to those of the needles to be made; others cut
these long drawn out pieces into smaller ones, and fatten
one end of each smaller piece; others again sharpen the
points, then the cyce are drilled by another number of
workmen, and, after the part around the eye is well
rounded off with a file, the hardening, in the same manner as done by our own mechanics, and polishing finished
the process. In some workshops I have seen men polish
each single needle separately, while in others a great
number of them are finished off together.

A stranger in walking through the streets of a Japaness town is soon struck by the great number of confectionery stores he linds. The Japanese are universally
fond of sweet things, and their confectionery stores contain the most wonderful combinations and preparations.
It is really astenishing to see the sk

as it comes in in quantities it is no longer offered to a visiter.

The egg plant grows here most abundantly, and is of very superior quality, while the sweet potato has but an indifferent taste. Carrots also are raised, but of very small size. The wheat, of which large harvests are gathered in, yillids a very good flour, and the bread the Japanese make of it, especially for the use of foreigners, is, though a little dark, most excellent. I have given you so far most of the articles of food we can obtain here. Fish and fowl used to be all the meat within reach; but now beef can be bought, and some of it of very good quality. The natives themselves begin to cat it and to admire its taste. They are astonishing in their readiness for accepting foreign ways, customs, notions and improvements; and for this very reason "I'my have a greater future before them than the Chinese. Though at present far behind the Chinese in civilization, they are destined to rise as much above them before very long. While the Chinese in proud but foolish self-complacency ystand still at a point where his ancestors had arrived centuries ago, and while he disclaims everything that is offered him for his advancement, the Japanese with avidity avails himself of the least thing that could move him onwards in the road of civilization. It is this point, and this point only, that ought to excite our sympathies for this curious people. And if we could give a man excuse if he were to become enthusiastic in regard to Japan on account of this spirit of progress, it is certainly worthy of the highest admiration when a people, shut up for centuries within itself, and then brought in contact with the rest of the world, without hesitation lava aside all self complacency, all self-conceit necessarily fostered by a state of seclusion, and is ready to accept anything good from other nations, acknowledging thereby its own decicioncy and their superiority. And this admiration is increased, if we consider that it is an innusually proud astion which assumes suc

ON BOARD OF FRICATE VIAGARA, JEDOO, NOV. 19, 1860. Scenes at Parting-The City of Jeddo, de de.

We have at length safely arrived at the Japanese me tropolis, with the late American Embasey, in good health and spirits. The Ambassadors exhibited a good deal of emotion when the hour for separation arrived, and many of them shed tegrs on leaving the great American frigat for the last time. All expressed themselves highly pleased with the treatment they had received during the time they were in charge of the Americans. The city of Jeddo does not present a grand appearance from the Niegara, but the appearance of the bay is of more than ordinary magnificence. Its aboves are richly diversified by hills and dales, while mountains in the interior are visible, with their peaks rising several thousand feet bleh and capped with snow. There are also one or two volcenoes, and an extinct volcage of 6,000 feet in height whose summit is brightened by eternal snow. The Japanese believe this mountain to be the Temple of the Son, and it is represented on all their bequered ware. The general impression is that the mission of the Embassy will not be attended with any results of importance, and that "fourny's" freedom with Americans will be paid for with his head. With the exception of the temples, the house of the Tycoon and a few of the houses of the princes, "there is no house in Jaddo larger than a countern smoke house." Dogs crowd the streets and are held in reverence by the people. No presents have been acceived from the Japanese in return for the many they were given by the Americans. When the officers of the Nagara walk in the streets of Jeddo they are not permitted to prechase more than three dollars worth in the day, and only for this restriction many curiosities would be purchased from the quaint Orientals. The Niagara is expected to return to Boston on the 1st of May.

United States Steam Foliage No. 184. {
Rose Kose, test 28, 1960 {
The Trip from Botardo—Health of the Londing on the Par-Pertugal The Dominion of France Cofficial Worken the

Japanes i mbany, do .c. ... After a pass and trip of the live days from Balavia, the

foreigners. When they left their country they were looked upon as martyrs to duty by a great many of the old fegies, who have the management of affairs, and it is difficult to say whether those great men will be able to

changes and improvements to the benefit of foreign in-tercourse and extension of trade. Those acquainted with most glowing accounts of the reception of the Embassy in the United States have reached Japan, to the great satherefore, that the principal officers of the Embassy will be immediately suspected of having reciprocated too much the very friendly feelings in their behalf, and that may soon arise when the services of functionaries who have been around the world, and must necessarily pos-

the Allies—seems to interest the Japanese but little, ap-parently at least, though they no doubt perceive that a friendly demonstration in Japan by the victorious gene-

Dutch war steamer Groningen, having on board Mr. Don-ker Curtius, late Potch Commissioner in Japan. The dates were Nagasaki, October 19, and quite interesting; ed community; though at Kanagawa foreigners were ty of life and property, and to protect foreigners.

Affairs, however, were quite unsettled in the interior. The Gotaire or Regent had died of his wounds, and the murderers were in custody. The Prince of Sanooki had also been murdered. A startling piece of news was, that difficulties in getting theirs, though it was anticipated that they would ultimately succeed. A Prussian versel belonging to that squadron, the Fraucalib, was supposed to have been lost in a typhoon on the 8th mist; a Japanese schooner, with twenty four soils on board, and an English brig, were lost in the same storm.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP HARTPORD, HONG KONG, NOV. 28, 1860.

Interesting Description of Nagasaki—The Inland Sea

the Mountains-The Parks of Jeddo-The Extinct Vol-cano-Its Immense Height-The Nizgara's Arrival-The

Voyage to Hong Kong, dc., dc. We arrived at Nagasaki on the 9th inst., and remained there a week. The place is constructed very much after the style of the Chinese towns, with the single exception beggars, and those persons who cannot afford to dress elegantly do not go in rags, as the Chinamen do, but afe to be met with dressed a la nature. We laid at Nagusaki week, and then sailed for Yokohama, via the inland sea. I believe our ship is the first American the ship in two boats, and as we neared the shore we proceeded with much difficulty, in consequence of the crowds of Japanese women who put off from the beach in beats. Their faces were painted and powdered, and a number of them had their teeth dyed black. These us. As soon as we got on shore we were taken in charge by the city officials, who kept the streets clear, thing. Some of us, however, succeeded in getting a few things. I think we were a greater curiosity to the inhabitants of Simona Seki than the Japanese commis-sioners were to the people of the United States. By the way, I think the Yankees made great fools of themselves this time, especially the women, with "Tommy." This same Tommy is much greater respect than a common coolie. In Jedde-princes are as plentiful as policemen in New York, some of them being immensely rich. They count their wealth in rice. The richest prince in the empire has a yearly income of rice—valued at four and a half million dollars. I think so much rice would make a pretty big heap.

Our cruise through the celebrated inland sea, between the islands of Niphon and Kinsin, was very interesting. As I said before we had to anchor every night under banked fires. We used the noted Japanese coal, which banked ires. We used the noted Japanese coal, which forms clinker from fresh fires, in one hour, six or vigat inches thick, and covering the whole of the grate-bars. We sent up about 70 per cent of ashes. In Scenery along the banks of the inland sen is about the most beautiful lever saw; the mountains being terraced for nearly their whole heighth and planted with a variety of gram of different colors. The various farms are divited by long and narrow groves of trees, some up the sides of the meuntains, others around the sides. Among the piaces at which we stopped I may mention Riogo and Osaka, the last named is the seaport town of Miacco, the residence of the Spiritual Emperor and the place where the best lacquered wares is manufactured. Osaka is the second largest city in Japan, and will be opened to commerce in the year 1863. We tried to sand at Osaka, but the Governor would not give us the necessary permission. We therefore left on the 23d of October for Yokokama, and during the passage made fourteen knots, under said and steam, being about the cost time we have yet made, I did not see much at Yokohama, as I was of shore but a very short time. On the lat of November I went up to Jeddo and the next day took a walk on shore. I first called to see our Consul, Mr. Harris, who is a very fine looking max.

White at Yokohama we made several interesting purchases. We saw two Prussian frigates there. They were both old English vessels and compose the greater part of the Prassian may. One is a steamer, the other a salling ship. There were also two small Japanese steamers, very fine looking vessels, and seemingly kept in excellent order. forms clinker from fresh fires, in one hour, six or eight

Our Nankin (China) Correspondence.

The Real Emperor and his Ministers—The Use of Opium and Tobacco—Conferring of a High State Office—Manner vice with the High Minister—Eaglist Missionaries Invited to China—Extent of the Harvest—The Rebels Poes to

on the 13th inst., after a journey of fifty-three days from about the thickness of from fifteen to twenty yards, and there were three more walls and gates, not quite so thick. canal or most around the outside, making the city apparently impregnable to any native forces. I went directly to Chung Wang's palace, where he had previously invited me, and was kindly received by his male family, and a room and food given me. In fact, I have been sharing his bospitality ever since I arrived.

Chung Wang, translated "The Faithful King," acts as
commander in chief of the army.

Kow Wang is another of the Kings who acts as Secre-

Low Wang S and the Kingeror. On Monday, October 16. I called on Kow Wang. He received me in state, yet without much parade, being an old personal acquaintance. We were acquainted Keng, where I knew him under the name of Hung Jia. He there was in the service of the London Missionary Society, under the superintendence of Dr. Legge, at the moderate income of twelve dollars a month, as an assishimself He is also a relation of Teen Wang, of the same offered me no pipe to smoke—the universal custom of Chinese etiquette—that of course came Wang had forbidden it and opium both. I told him it was well he had forbidden oplum, as we hold it a moral crime to smoke epium, for which we exclude from our church. impunity one command, that would lead to the trangression of others, and hence, while it continued a command, it ought to be obeyed. This argument was as hard to

about a year on the way in overcoming and surmounting the various difficulties that impeded his progress. He inquired my designs and object in coming to the capital that he might report the same to Teen Wang, and get his assent. I informed him that my single design was to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ to the people, as revealed in the New Testament; also to distribute system, in order to facilitate my sole object.
Also, that I wished to extend the work as far as possible At this enlargement be seemed semowhat to demur lest we should not all plumb the mark already chalked out by the Emperor; lest we should too tenaciously adhere to the Scriptures and displease the hearers, who believe in the said he, "nine-tenths of your preaching would do from stuff to please the people!" I told him I did not know what their visions were; I had not seen them, nor would I agree to preach one fraction of such stuff, not even one-twentieth part; that I would go back to Canton first. Well, he said, that as to myself I would be allowed to stop, but as to the rest whom I wanted to invite to come

peror, had several months since conferred on his old re-ligious teacher, So How-Chuen, a high office of state as a mark of gratitude and love, and wished to know if I would receive it. I thanked him for his love and good intentions; but requested some time to reflect on the subject before deciding. He invited me to stay to dinner, and when it was brought in he had it placed on a table in front of the door, pretty much in the way the other Chinese worship idols; then men be understood by him and the rest of the brotherhood as to the dining table he was about to commence eating

name for the true God: hence one portion of the people may worship him under the idea of the true God, and another portion, not so much chilghtened, worship him in the laiter God, and another portion, not so much chilghtened, worship him in the laiter capacity for want of the Scriptures and more light on the subject. I think it a great pity that any of the min stonar's addressed the proper turne for turne for the proper turne

mission. The kingdom of Christ, of which I was already an officer, was not of this world. Jesus refused to be made king himself in this world, and hence, as his disciple, I must not receive it. He said the Emperor had already spoken of proparing for me a Gal-meen, an official residence equal to my rank. I told him that I did not want a Gal-meen, the Gespel of Christ. And, as if Providence directs, the very next day Chung Wang, the Commander-in Chief, whose hospitality I am now enjoying, returned, and of his own accord officed to advance the funds to boild me a chapel, and repeated the same the next morning, asying, "Send for a foregoer to build you a chapel and I will pay for it." This is very good, generous and kind.

But to return to Kow Wang. He said that if I would receive the office it entitled me to the privilege of intercourse with the Kings and officers, oe equal footing; that I could sit and converse with them, which was not usual in the case of the common people. But I was aware what brought me near to the high separated me from the low, and "to the poor the dispel is preached." I also thought I perceived a tendency in his conversation to overrule the liberty both of the press and building the myself and through me the press and pulpit more immediately under the thumb of Teen Wang; therefore for the Gespel's sake and for the good of Christ's cause in China, I perceived it altogether important to deny myself and reject this commission and crown, however tempting, in hope of a crown of life that fadeth not away, which will be more glorious and more permanent. But to say that it was no temptation and no trial to my vanity to reject it, would be saying more than the truth. And especially when I rest heard of my vanity to reject it, would be saying more than the truth. And especially when I rest heard of my own denominational brethren. In fact, when I first heard of my own denomination to join me in the work, that Teen Wang temptation believed when proved to a certain alanderous report against me, adopted the warrior, has lifted up his voice like a trumpel, and soutded the invitation through the United States and Europe, until it echoes and reverberates in various languages, calling for missionaries, as well as merchants, to come and occupy the territory which he has conquered by his sword. Then come, dear brethren, come; don't delay! But you that cannot come, please send me a goodly amount of money, with which to print the New Testament with notes, and religious tracts, for Kow Wang has not given me much encouragement to hope that I will get much money from government for these purposes. Chung Wang is still extending his territory. He left an army surrounding Chin Kinng Foo the other day, heping to retake it seen—they once had it. He has now been at home a few days, but expects to leave some day this week with his army for some further conquest.

I. J. R.

Will Espitist papers generally please copy this letter?

Treaty between Russia and China. The St. Petersburg Gazette publishes the text of a treaty concluded at Pekin on the 14th of November last, between Pussia and China. It was ratified at St. Pe-tersburg on the lat of January, 1861, by the Emperor, General Ignatioff acted for Russia, and Prince Kung for

last, between Pussia and China. It was ratified at St. Petersburg on the list of January, 1861, by the Emperor. General Ignation acted for Russia, and Prince Kung for China.

The treaty consists of fifteen articles.

The substance of these articles is as follows:—

Art. I. Henceforth the castern frontier between the two empires shall commence from the junction of the river Amoor to the punction of the river Oussouri with the latter. The land on the left bank (to the north) of the river Amoor belongs to the empire of Russia, and the territory on the right bank (to the south) to the junction of the river Oussouri to the empire of China. Further on, the frontier line between the two empires, from the point of issue of the river Sou'gatcha, divides the lake Huskai and takes the direction of the river Belen-ho (Your); from the mouth of that river it follows the mountain range to the mouth of the river Houpitou (Houptor), and from that point the mountains situated between the river Khountehoun and the sea, as far as the river Thou men-kiang. Along this line, tqually, the territory on the east side belongs to the empire of Russia, and that on the west to the empire of China. The frontier line rests on the river Thou men-kiang at twenty Chinese verstes (h) above its mouth into the sea.

Art. 2. The frentier line on the west side, hitherto unfixed, will henceforth follow the mountain range, the course of the great rivers, and the actually existing lines of Chinese outposts. Starting from the last highthouse, called Chabin-dabaga, established in 1728, after the treaty of Kiskhta, it will run in a southeasterly direction as far as the lake lasi-sang and thence to the mountains situated south of the lake lasis, each, and called Tongrichan, or Alatau of the Khirgises, otherwise called Thisa-Channal Chabin-dabaga, established in 1728, after the treaty of Kiskhta, it will run in a southeasterly direction as far as the lake lasi-sang and thence to the mountains situated south of the lake lasis, and along these mountains to the

re confirmed.

Art. 5. In addition to the trade existing at Kinkhta, the

Disputes which do not come under the head of "commercial transactions," as lawsuits, complaints, &c., will be settled by mutual consent of the consul and cal authority, and the delinquents punished according to the law of their own country.

In case of a Bussian subject seeking flight in the interior of China, the local authorities, as acon as they are officially informed of the fact by the Eussian consul, are bound to take measures to capture the fugsitive and hand him over to the Bussian authorities. The same is applicable to a Chinese seeking refuge a Rossia.

In the case of great crimes, as murder, brigandage, manslaughter, premeditates incendiarism, &c., if the culprit is a Rpssian, he is to be sent to Eussian to stand his trial according to Russian law, if a Chinese, he is placed at the d sposal of the Chinese authorities.

In criminal cases, no matter how serious, neither the consul nor the Chinese authorities have any right to incarerate or pass sentence upon an individual not a subsect of their own government.

Art. 9. This article cancer, that in consequence of the present treaty on the new frontier line, the enactments of the treaties concluded at Nertchina's and Kiakhita are superseded.

Art. 10. This article refers sincely to the restoration of

A courier carrasted with such Caspatches must be a Russian subject.

The departure of a Russian courier must be aunounced twenty-four hours beforehand at Kinkhta by the Commissioner to the Dzargoutchei (pou-youen), and at Pekin by the Russian Mission to the Military Court (ping pou).

Art. 14. This article empowers the pussian Governor of Fastern Siberia to conclude any additional arrangements with the frontier authosities of a nature to facilitate intercourse. At the same time is confirms the 12th article of the tranty of Tien-tsin states that after the carching so of ratifications the tranty will be in full force.

Signed and sealed at Pekin on the 14th of November, 1860.

The Gazzie publishes the produced of the exchange of copies, duly signed, of the above treaty, of which two copies are deposited at Pekin, in the archives of the Russian Ecclenistical College.

At a meeting of the operators and clerks of the American Telegraph Company, shed at the offices in New York. Philadelphia. Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington, is compliance with a call from the Washington office, Mr. A. B. Talcott, Manager of the Washington office, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. F. Macfeeley appointed secretary.

cable, that the same be published in the local papers, and a copy of each be forwarded to the Washington office.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A. B. TALCOFF, Chairman.

W. F. Mackeller, Secretary.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Feb. 1.]

The manifold uses and blessings of the telegraph have been the frequent theme of the orator and poet, and yet we question whether its chords have ever been swept with such notes of sympathy with human emotion as they were last evening. An ordinary despatch in yesterday's Jaquirer announced the death of Mr. James Mitchell, Jr., operator of the Washington office. He had endeared himself to his associates in the quiet mission of his profession, winning the affection and regard of those who had never seen him, and who only judged his character by the gentle nature of his conversation as it throbbed over the wires. It was a toucting spectacle; the little groups gathered in the respective offices of that vast establishment whose apparatus webs a continent, with no sound but the tisking of the wonderful instrument, understood by them all, while those fingers which had so often challenged theirs in friently intercourse rested from their accustomed offices in the still, cold rigidity of death.

Chituary.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR HARRIS.

The Provience Journal of the 4th inst says:—Our citizens were surprised and grieved on Saturday merning to hear of the death of Hon Eusua Harria, of Coventry. He had been seen upon our streets as usual until within a few days. He had for a long time suffered from catarh, but hast week his lungs became seriously affected, and manifested the numistakeable symptoms of the disease known to medicul science as emplayems of the lungs. He rapidly sank beneath its power, and on Friday night, at ten o'clock, he died in quietness and to peace. He was in the seventieth year of his jec. The was born in Cranston, and was the eldest give Joseph Harris, who died a lew years slice at a very great ago. He was descended from William Harris, who was one of the six associates of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island. The larger portion of his life has been spent in manufacturing at the place in which he died, and which bears the name of Harrisville. He may be said to have discovered the water privilege, which has since proved so fruitful a source of wealth to him. When the site of the new flourishing village was an unbroken forcat he explored the stream, took levels, convinced himself of the value of the privilege and purchased it. His careful and sagacious nanagement, his undagging industry, his wise economy, his suavity and integrity, rendered his success sure. Every nequisition became the baris of new acquisitions, and his neat and tasteful and thriving village has gone on steadily expanding, and his accumulations have continued to increase without interruption. But his wealth has been made a bleasing to others as well as to himself. He has made thereabenefactions to various educational and religious institutions, both in this State and elsewhere, which are under the charge of the Methodist denomination of Christians. He was himself at prominent, active and infential member of that communion. He was universally respected for his unflinching integrity, his unaffested nodesty and

Hon. William Gull, an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas under the old constitution, and one of the proneers of Southeastern Ohlo, died at Circleville on the 20th ult., aged sixty-eight.

Prm. 6—Reports of Comprissioner of Patimates and Assessments were received in the following cases.—For opening Seventy fifth attent from Fifth avenue to East river, Seventy sixth street, from fifth avenue to East river, Ninety sixth street, Hoomingdals road, to the Hudson